

Product datasheet for **TA345989**

SF2 (SRSF1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

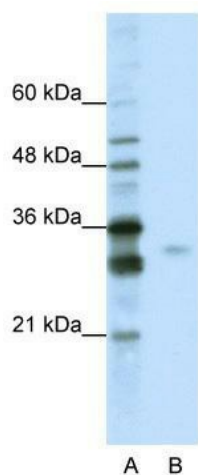
Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-SFRS1 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal of human SFRS1. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: EFVRKEDMTYAVRKLDNTKFRSHEGETAYIRVKVDGPRSPSYGRSRSR
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	27 kDa
Gene Name:	serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 1
Database Link:	NP_008855 Entrez Gene 6426 Human Q07955



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Background:	<p>SFRS1 is a member of the arginine/serine-rich splicing factor protein family, and functions in both constitutive and alternative pre-mRNA splicing. The protein binds to pre-mRNA transcripts and components of the spliceosome, and can either activate or repress splicing depending on the location of the pre-mRNA binding site. The protein's ability to activate splicing is regulated by phosphorylation and interactions with other splicing factor associated proteins. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Alternative mRNA splicing plays an important role in development and differentiation; many transcripts are spliced differently in distinct cell types and tissues. Both constitutive and alternative splicing occurs on spliceosomes, which are complex particles composed of small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs) and non-snRNP proteins. The SR family of non-snRNP splicing factors is characterized by the presence of an RNA recognition motif and a serine- and arginine-rich (SR) domain. SR proteins are required at early stages of spliceosome assembly, have distinct but overlapping specificities for different pre-mRNAs, and can alter splice site choice, suggesting that they may be involved in the regulation of alternative splicing in vivo. Two of the SR proteins, ASF/SF2 (SFRS1) and SC35 (SFRS2; MIM 600813), have been extensively characterized. Alternative mRNA splicing plays an important role in development and differentiation; many transcripts are spliced differently in distinct cell types and tissues. Both constitutive and alternative splicing occurs on spliceosomes, which are complex particles composed of small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs) and non-snRNP proteins. The SR family of non-snRNP splicing factors is characterized by the presence of an RNA recognition motif and a serine- and arginine-rich (SR) domain. SR proteins are required at early stages of spliceosome assembly, have distinct but overlapping specificities for different pre-mRNAs, and can alter splice site choice, suggesting that they may be involved in the regulation of alternative splicing in vivo. Two of the SR proteins, ASF/SF2 (SFRS1) and SC35 (SFRS2; MIM 600813), have been extensively characterized (Bermingham et al., 1995). [supplied by OMIM]</p>
Synonyms:	ASF; SF2; SF2p33; SFRS1; SRp30a
Note:	Immunogen Sequence Homology: Dog: 100%; Pig: 100%; Rat: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Bovine: 100%; Zebrafish: 100%; Guinea pig: 100%
Protein Families:	Stem cell - Pluripotency
Protein Pathways:	Spliceosome

Product images:

WB Suggested Anti-SFRS1 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 62500; Positive Control: HepG2 cell lysate. There is BioGPS gene expression data showing that SRSF1 is expressed in HepG2.